

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. AUGUST 22. 1865.

NO. 15.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition  
OF THE



ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

THE name of the corporation is ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered.	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank.	107,736 48	
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit.	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgge Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., (3d M't.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G.Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgge B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	44,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	30,000	30,600 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford, N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	33,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., M'tgge Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	30,000	27,900 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgge Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	10,000	9,700 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tgge Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	3,000	3,000 00
Atlanta Dock Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	48,750 00
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Waterter), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City S'p', 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1884] 6 per cent., annual interest,.....	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly,.....	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per cent. comp'd in. Notes	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest,.....	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	170,000	163,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 p'rct., quarterly interest,.....	30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 p'rct., quarterly interest,.....	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p'rct., semi-annual interest,.....	76,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Series, 1864,.....	6,750	6,750 50
600 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock,.....	60,000	95,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 100 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock, 250 Shares Pittsburgh F. W. & Chicago R. R. Company Stock,.....	30,000	30,000 00
10,700	12,625 00	
50,000	50,000 00	
25,000	24,500 00	

500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock.	25,000	24,250 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,000 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,.....	5,000	5,500 00
50 Shares Stamford B'k S'k, Stamford Springs, Conn.,.....	5,000	5,000 00
Shares Eagle B'k S'k, Providence, R. I.,.....	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'k S'k, Boston, Mass.,.....	20,000	22,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass.,.....	10,000	11,000 00
200 Shares P'k of the State Mo., St. Louis, Mo.,.....	20,000	13,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,.....	10,000	6,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,.....	20,000	15,000 00
220 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phila. Pa.,.....	22,000	26,400 00
500 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,.....	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.,.....	44,000	51,920 00
300 Shares Phenix Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn.,.....	30,000	39,900 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.....	25,000	31,250 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,.....	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares ATNA Na'l B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.,.....	14,000	14,840 00
200 Shares American Na'l B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.,.....	10,000	10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'k Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.....	20,000	22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,.....	10,000	12,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex'k Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.....	10,000	9,000 00
100 Shares Charter B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.....	10,000	10,400 00
100 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	40,000	45,600 00
500 Shares N. Y. P'kway B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	40,500 00
500 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	42,000 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	11,000 00
200 Shares Na'l B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	17,500 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	34,500 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Metropolitan N'l B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.....	40,000	51,200 00
320 Shares Merchant Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.....	41,000	43,870 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Newau B'k S'k, N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	33,000 00
200 Shares Shanty River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.....	30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares N. Amer'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,000 00
200 Shares N'k'l B'k of the Re'k Stock, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	22,000 00
150 Shares N. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,.....	15,000	29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,.....	10,000	10,000 00
Total assets of Company,.....		\$3,850,351 78

LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,.....		None.
Losses adjusted and due,.....		None.
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,.....		4,400 00
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.,.....		200 00
Total Liabilities,.....		\$134,912 31

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.

HARTFORD COUNTY, } ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President } ss.

J. Hender, Secretary of the ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn to and say, each for himself, says that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described Investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said ATNA Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a

L. S. } Justice of the Peace in and for said

County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this day of July, 1865.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

I, W. T. AMUELS, Auditor.

No. 20, R. newat.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify that Dr. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the ATNA Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the statement and exhibits required by the

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1865.

## Gov. Bramlette's Explanation in Reference to the Suffrage Oath in the Recent Election.

A friend has handed us, says the Louisville Journal, for publication the following personal explanation of Governor Bramlette, with which he prefaced his speech at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 31st of July last.

The Governor's explanation must, we presume, quiet even the disturbed conscience of our friend of the Eagle. It is conclusive upon the point which the Eagle sought to make against him. With pleasure we give the reported remarks upon this personal matter.

Gov. Bramlette, upon taking the stand, after prolonged applause, said:

*Fellow-Citizens:* Contrary to my uniform habit, I must crave your indulgence for a few minutes, upon matters of personal concern, before taking up the discussion of the current political questions.

Since my arrival here, my attention has been called to the strictures of the Maysville Eagle upon my recent proclamation to the officers of elections. In that proclamation these words are used:

"All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law."

The Eagle says it is "wholly untrue," "wholly false," that my predecessor prescribed such oath; and "equally false" that the oath is in conformity with the law.

The part objected to by the Eagle is only a specification of one form of violating the law—and was not therefore necessary—though in conformity with the law. With this explanation the subject with me is ended—no further notice will be given to such captious and trivial grumbles.

I leave the subject, believing that my old friend of the Eagle will, when the present partisan excitement has passed over, see the injustice he has done to his own manly character, as well as to myself, and will himself regret it.

Men in public position are the mark for partisan asperity, and often of personal malignity. It is one of the unfortunate and dangerous abuses of a free press, which has to be endured to avoid more dangerous restrictions upon liberty. The popular heart and public judgment must be left to overcome that evil, and hold in a just balance the scales of a rightful decision. To that heart and that judgment I fearlessly commit my acts as a public functionary.

[From the Chicago Republican Progress Everywhere.

Our latest European advices report the address of the king of Portugal on the occasion of the adjournment of the national cortes or parliament, in which he declares his intention to abolish slavery in the Portuguese colonies. These colonies include the Azores, Madeira and Porto Santo; the islands of Cape Verde, Principe, St. Thomas and Anno Bom, on the African coast; some portions of Guinea, Angola, and Benguela, Mozambique, Goa, Damao, and Diel in Hindostan; the islands of Timor and Soloe; and the city of Macao in China. The total population of the Portuguese colonies is about 2,800,000, comprising a large number of slaves. This class of persons is found chiefly on the African coast.

Negro slavery is one of the legacies of the era of maritime discovery in the fifteenth century, in which Portugal took a leading part. The first black slaves made their appearance in Lisbon in 1442, having been given in exchange as ransom for Moors captured by two Captains of Prince Henry. This Prince may be said to have been the originator of the slave trade, though the conversion of the Africans to Christianity was pleaded by him, as well as by his Spanish contemporaries, as an excuse for the traffic.

Four hundred years and more have elapsed since Portugal was foremost among the nations of Christendom in establishing human bondage; and though civilization has since advanced in every imaginable direction, this foul blot remains upon the escutcheon of his most Catholic majesty, and would probably have continued to remain for generations to come, if the emancipation of the negro in our country had not given the signal for his liberation all over the world.

The proclamation of my predecessor of July, 1863, with the "Act" of expatriation and oath appended thereto, was published in the official organ at Frankfort. This was copied into other papers—was received and acted upon as official. In many precincts the oath was administered to all who voted, without discrimination. It was so acted upon at Frankfort within the immediate vicinity and observation of the Governor. I never, until since my recent proclamation, heard the official character, or validity of that oath, called in question.

When preparing my proclamation, wishing to avoid copying the law and the oath, I directed the Assistant Secretary to look up the proclamation of my predecessor containing the law and oath. On the files in the Secretary's office, where such documents are kept, the Assistant Secretary found the proclamation with the expatriation act and oath appended, just as it had been cut from the official organ, and filed away among the archives of his office. Marking the place in my proclamation for the insertion of the law and oath as therein printed, the manuscript with the printed slip was furnished the public printer for publication. The printer copied the law and oath literally, using capitals and italics as used in the printed slip, and returned the original, which was replaced among the files, and there remains as part of the records of the office.

Upon these facts were based my statement, "prescribed by my predecessor." I had no doubt about it—had never seen any contradiction of its being official from the time I first saw it in the official organ until very recently. If it did not emanate from my predecessor the facts misled me, and yet hold me in error. Unless the oath was by his authority and with his sanction, neither you nor I can satisfactorily account for the fact that it went forth appended to his proclamation in the official organ, and was taken therefrom and filed among the archives in the office of the Secretary of State. Notwithstanding the Eagle so harshly and disconcertingly contradicted it, I yet have no reason to doubt upon the subject. Except as a matter of personal veracity, it is wholly unimportant whether my predecessor prescribed it or not. I affirm that the oath does conform to the laws. The Eagle says this is "equally false," and publishes in capitals the form of oath presented by me in July, 1864, to sustain his contradiction.

The form of oath laid down in the proclamation of 1864, only differs from that of the recent proclamation in this, that the latter has the words "or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States," which the former does not contain.

Will any man so stultify himself as to declare that to voluntarily aid in fitting out and equipping a man to go and join the armed forces of rebellion would not be giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? Will any pretend that he is not guilty of a violation of that law who has voluntary aided and assisted those intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States? Must not all admit that he who so acted can not, without perjury, swear that he "had not given any voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky?"

Would not the man who had given vol-

## The Andersonville Torturers.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following account of what was known as the "Dead Line" at the Andersonville slaughter-pen:

I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line," few, however, know what is meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and look through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Maj. Wertz, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade, they would be shot by the guards on the outside. This limit of thirty feet was unmarked by any line whatever; it was ideal, and left to the arbitrary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were as incapable of judging of distances, or of this distance of thirty feet, as were the poor prisoners who were doomed if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yes, almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards, when these thought that they had transcended the imaginary line which separated thirty-seven thousand human beings from eternity.

Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desperate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterably miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends around him farewell, deliberately advanced toward the side of the stockade and calmly awaited the well-directed shot of the sentinel, that released his soul from the tortures which he could not endure and which his manhood sunk under.

The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practice by the executors of Wertz's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bounds, to dip a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.

At a short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were insufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet deep, without coffin or cover, without even the ordinary decent composing of limbs, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, thirteen thousand eight hundred shranken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there lie, an "army of martyrs" whose cry will go up to heaven's gate in unceasing peals, asking vengeance for the "deep damnation of their taking off."

I know not what the benevolent mission of Capt. Moore may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago at least one-tenth of the whole number there lying were exposed, the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal posts of down-tampled humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aecelamus of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzards' wings, as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated with their horrid feast, sat and gazed upon others who had followed to this disgusting banquet of death!

For this, and for more than this, has Wertz been summoned to account. It will not answer to plead for him that he was the servant of the others in authority, and acted under orders. It will not do to say that the Confederate Government knew all this, and failed to apply a remedy. Until it is shown that man must lose his manhood and humanity its feelings, that the officer must become a brute and blindly obey, when his instincts and his duty force him to resist or resign, the world will not hold him guiltless who tramples on all decency and outrages all sensibility, by reducing prisoners of war to a condition little better than caged hyenas. The wail of bereaved wives, and the pleadings of orphaned children, joined to the stern dictates of justice, demand that punishment should be meted to him who showed no mercy upon the helpless and unarmed prisoner, whom the fate of war had thrown into his power. If I have added anything to the information of my readers, my purpose is fully accomplished by the brief and hurried notes that I have thrown together at your suggestion.

**STAMPED ENVELOPES.**—The Postoffice department has shown a desire to meet the wants of the business public, by the issue of two new varieties of stamped envelopes, viz: the ordinary letter size, with double-six cent stamps, and the official size, bearing single-rate three cent stamps.

Heretofore, in sending a letter weighing half an ounce or more, in the letter size Government envelopes, it has been necessary to use an adhesive stamp to pay the excess of postage, thus disfiguring the appearance of the envelope and causing an increase in the work of cancellation. So in regard to the official sizes. With an inclosure of less weight than half an ounce, the use of the stamped envelope necessitates the loss of one rate of postage. Both of these inconveniences are obviated by the use of the new envelope, which will soon be for sale at the principal postoffices throughout the country. The envelopes are of a neat appearance, having the embossed stamp in the usual form, the color on the letter size being purple, and that on the official size chocolate.

**STATE TREASURER.**—Governor Bramlette has appointed Mason P. Brown, son of Col. Orlando Brown, of Frankfort, State Treasurer of Kentucky, in place of Jas. H. Garrison, deceased. This is as it should be. The appointment is eminently a proper one. Mr. Brown has been clerk in the Treasury Department for some time and, of late, has almost entirely attended to the business, and in the prosecution of his duties he has proved highly efficient and reliable. This appointment is said to be in accordance with the request of the late Treasurer. Mr. Brown is not a Conservative, as some papers have announced, but voted the Union ticket at the late election.

unitarily, and to those intending to join the armed forces against the United States or State of Kentucky, be guilty of perjury and indictable under the law if he were to swear that he had not given any voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky? If such an oath upon such facts would be perjury, then the "prescribed" oath is in conformity with the law. Had I prepared the form instead of sending out the one already prepared and printed, I would not have embodied the clause which so exercises the Eagle. I would have omitted it, not because it was not in conformity with the law, but because the preceding part of the oath, "any voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky," sufficiently comprehended any voluntary aid or assistance given to those intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States.

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I know not what the benevolent mission of Capt. Moore may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago at least one-tenth of the whole number there lying were exposed, the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal posts of down-tampled humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aecelamus of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzards' wings, as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated with their horrid feast, sat and gazed upon others who had followed to this disgusting banquet of death!

For this, and for more than this, has Wertz been summoned to account. It will not answer to plead for him that he was the servant of the others in authority, and acted under orders. It will not do to say that the Confederate Government knew all this, and failed to apply a remedy. Until it is shown that man must lose his manhood and humanity its feelings, that the officer must become a brute and blindly obey, when his instincts and his duty force him to resist or resign, the world will not hold him guiltless who tramples on all decency and outrages all sensibility, by reducing prisoners of war to a condition little better than caged hyenas. The wail of bereaved wives, and the pleadings of orphaned children, joined to the stern dictates of justice, demand that punishment should be meted to him who showed no mercy upon the helpless and unarmed prisoner, whom the fate of war had thrown into his power. If I have added anything to the information of my readers, my purpose is fully accomplished by the brief and hurried notes that I have thrown together at your suggestion.

**THE STORY OF A BRAVE COLOR-BEARER.**—In a sharp engagement near Dallas, Ga., on the 27th of May, 1864, (when Willich's brigade, in which was the fifteenth Wisconsin, suffered so terribly,) the fifteenth, being in the extreme front, went into the engagement early and was under fire over two hours. Just after the fight commenced, it was noticed that the colors suddenly went down, but almost immediately went up again. It was believed at the time that the color-bearer had stumbled and no further notice was taken of it until after the battle was ended, when the color-bearer came to Capt. Montgomery and in his usual quiet way said: "Captain, I guess I shall have to go to the rear." "Why, what is the matter?" "I am hit in this arm, and I am afraid I cannot carry my colors till it is better." On examining the arm it was found that a Minie ball had passed through his right forearm and shattered one of the bones, and in this condition the noble fellow had carried the colors so much loved through the whole of that terrible fight. Now comes the saddest part of the story. It was a terrible day; thousands were wounded; the worst cases were attended first, and it was a long time before poor Neils could be attended to. It became necessary to amputate the arm. He was sent to the Louisville hospital, where he lingered along for a time and finally died in the hospital, and he therefore, upon hearing the command of another Yankee General: "The bearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of the treatment." Upon my return from my imprisonment I saw Maj. Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions furnished by the United States Government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond Mr. William Schaeffer, who was baker for the military prison, who can substantiate this.

**THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.**—In the Mississippi State Convention in session at Jackson, the Constitutional Committee reported that such change be made in the Constitution as to hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except upon legal authority for crime, striking out all portions of the old Constitution relative to slavery. An ordinance was also presented providing for the election of Congressmen, Governor, Legislators and other State officers on the first Monday of October, to serve two years.

Judicial and ministerial officers hold office the remainder of their unexpired terms, which leaves all elections as before secession. The Committees presented an ordinance ratifying all acts of officers of State, not made void by the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Courts of the United States or Mississippi. Both reports will be adopted.

**A MAMMOTH CIGAR FOR GEN. GRANT.**—A correspondent relates the following incident of Lieut. General Grant's passage through Brunswick, Maine:

An old man, an inveterate smoker, who had learned that the General sometimes smokes, in fact, frequently smokes, set his guns to work to obtain an interview with him. A cigar occurred to him as the best pass with in the guarded circle, and he therefore, upon hearing that he was coming, obtained one upward of a foot in length!

When the General came, the old fellow rushed pell-mell into the crowd, and dispensing with all forms of etiquette, drew his mammoth Havana, and politely but robustly presented it to the General, expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long and pleasant smoke.

This act was of course the signal for great laughter on the part of the crowd, and none joined in it more heartily than the General.

**BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.**—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

**DOCTOR BEN. MONROE.**—Has returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

**COAL, COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!**—The best article of Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest cash prices.

Delivered on the cars in quantities to suit purchasers. All orders promptly attended to. Office on 4th Street, West side, near Main, Louisville. CHAS. MILLER & CO.

Aug. 18-1m-14\*.

**FIFTEEN THOUSAND POLISH EMIGRANTS COMING.**—Our latest European advices announce that 15,000 Poles are making arrangements to emigrate to this country. Let them come, they will be welcome. The Poles are, as a race, full of mettle and genius, but their geographical situation has been as fatal as that of the Irish. Thrown into contact with an antagonistic race, the better qualities of their nature have been, in many instances, perverted by circumstances, and the same Pole who would gallantly breast the cannon's mouth in times of revolution would sink into helpless inertia; the hero degenerates into an abject pauper, after the contest is over.

In America, the Pole will find nothing to irritate his national sympathies, and everything to stimulate him to manly effort for an honorable existence. The Poles excel as linguists and as musicians, and those who are educated will find a social and pecuniary appreciation of their talents, which would be withheld from them in Europe. In Paris, though many Poles are employed in public offices, there are thousands of them actually starving, from the fact that, as teachers, as members of orchestras, they meet with the competition of the French, the German, and Italians. Here they will also meet the competition of the Germans, but the strongest competition—that of the natives—will not trouble them in this country. We think, therefore, that the educated classes among them will be made to make a living here, whilst the illiterate will have no difficulty in finding work if they are earnestly determined to follow up a steady occupation.

**THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.**

The Provisional Governors appointed by President Johnson for the important work of restoring the Southern States to their civil relations, on a constitutional basis, have, without exception, approved themselves singularly well adapted to their positions. Their action, in the first steps, has, in every case, been discreet, temperate and conservative. They have adopted the wise policy of interfering as little as possible with those things which enter into the character, history and institutions of each State, which were established in other times and are adapted to existing conditions. In one direction they must build anew, and radically, but in others they find the result of much valuable work, which only requires to be let alone. Belonging to the States which they have been appointed to temporarily govern, these Provisional Governors have entered upon their duties with a knowledge of the people and of the local laws and necessities which is of the highest advantage to them, and the fruits of which have already appeared in their measures and messages. While unequivocally loyal in every action and word, they do not unnecessarily stir up popular prejudices, or bear about the men of conquerors. They all proclaim unflinchingly, however, that slavery is totally and forever abolished, and aid energetically in the reconstruction of the new social state upon the basis of universal freedom.

George intimated that as a proper preliminary the boys had better settle up. The boys took the hint, and paid the old fellow off, in his own coin. That is to say, they pulled out of their pockets a handful of his repudiated Confederate shinpasters and informed him that it was now a good time to redeem them. George looked unutterable things. He "didn't understand." He "wasn't redeeming these notes now." He "couldn't take them; he must have pay for his wine"—but, in the midst of his meditations, the wicked Orleano in a body executed a forward movement, and,

# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 22, 1865

## Review of News.

The news from the Atlantic cable fleet are rather discouraging to the friends of that great enterprise. Thirteen hundred and twelve miles of the cable had been successfully laid when it parted on board the Great Eastern and the end immediately disappeared in the water. Three attempts were then made to raise the cable. It was easily found and grappled, and one time was raised 1,200 fathoms, but the machinery proved inadequate. Buoys were placed and securely fastened to mark the spot where the cable lies, and the Great Eastern returned to England for stronger grappling gear. Hopes are still entertained of ultimate success.

The Democracy of Maine have been in Convention. Five hundred and seventy-four delegates were in attendance. They agreed that but for President Johnson State Sovereignty would have been destroyed at all hazards.

The State Sovereignty of Ohio were in council last week at Columbus. Copperheadism and treason, were rampant. The character of the leaders of the platform, and of the nominations, was intensely disloyal.

A fuller account of the Convention will be found in another column.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Hovey has been appointed by the President Minister to Peru. He will sail immediately from New York for South America.

Maj. Gen. Logan tendered his resignation to the War Department on Tuesday last. It was accepted.

A number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, by private subscription, have raised a sufficient fund to procure a statue of Mr. Lincoln for Jefferson square. The figure is to be of bronze, six feet high, and when in position will be on a granite base of the same height.

Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, is very confident that Jeff Davis will be tried before a military commission.

Letters from Tahiti give a very favorable account of the progress of cotton planting in that island. One planter has cleared and planted two hundred and fifty acres, at which he employs six hundred laborers.

At the meeting of the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn., last week, Jas. Buchanan was ousted from the Presidency of the Board. The friends of the college have long felt that the connection of Mr. Buchanan with the institution was an injury to it, but there was a delicacy about getting rid of him. It had to be done, though. Hon. John Cessna, a true loyal Democrat, was elected in the O. P. B's place. Poor Jeems!

The Peach Crop at the North is very abundant. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad is now delivering forty thousand baskets of peaches a day at Philadelphia, and forty-five thousand a day at New York. They are all raised in Delaware.

Soldiers are going West over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at the rate of two or three hundred a month, to take up lands in the West under the Homestead Law.

Garrett Davis is in Washington endeavoring to see the President for the purpose of making reparation about the military interference in the Kentucky election. Probably 'poor old Garrulous' will get a severe cuff, or as the Louisville Journal says "will come home with fleas enough in his ears to stock a dog kennel."

Capt. Jas. Moore has telegraphed from Andersonville that he has completed the suitable interment of the Union prisoners who died in the prison at that place.

The creation of a Pardon Bureau at Washington is talked of. The pressure of such business on President Johnson is too severe. He works very hard, takes little or no exercise, and grows pale and careworn.

Able-bodied negroes are said to be selling in Texas at 12½ cents a dozen. Here 25 cents a head is asked. No buyers.

The Pirate Shenandoah is making sad havoc among the whaling fleet in the Pacific. By the latest advices she had destroyed four more of the whaling vessels and was making for the fleet of sixty whalers, the position of which was known to the pirate. The fleet had been warned, but whether in time is not known.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Boston.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, which was in session last week, adjourned, without making any nominations to the 7th of September.

At the late sale of Government vessels, formerly attached to the Mississippi squadron, at Mound City, Illinois, good prices were obtained. Fifty-five vessels and eight tugs were sold, the total sum realized being \$592,175.

## I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows of Bridgeport intend having a grand Basket Pic Nic to-morrow [Wednesday] in a beautiful grove near the Town, on which occasion W. S. Dowden, Esq., M. W. G. M. of the G. L. of Ky., will deliver an appropriate address.

Lieut. Dennis Haly's celebrated Cornet Band will discourse most eloquent music. Dennis will have his String Band there also. The young folks will understand what that means—nuff said. All are invited to attend.

## Military Interference at the late Election.

The Conservative papers are briskly engaged in publishing letters from different parts of the State complaining of military interference at the polls during the late election. All these letters deal in similar denunciations, narrate similar outrages, indulge in similar strains of virtuous cant about "trampled rights," "sovereign people," "freedom of election" and so on through the entire Democratic catalogue of grievances. And, finally, they all wind up with an account of the great triumph of the Conservative party in each writer's district. Now is it not a little strange that that party, which, as they say, the military were set to destroy, should so have thriven under these terrible outrages of the military? Is it not strange that while the freedom of elections was thus violated the success of the Conservatives was in no wise interfered with? And this according to their own showing. Lexington was the scene of the most terrible orgies of the military, yet Lexington was the scene of the greatest Conservative triumph in the State.

The truth is, this picture of military interference is a mere fancy sketch, and a miserable daub the artists have made of it. It has been gotten up for the purpose of bringing the Union party into disrepute. It is only a part of the game played during the whole of the late canvass to prejudice the people against the Union men of the State and against the Government—to excite the populace to deeds of violence against loyal men. And the outcry is all the louder that the fact of the tremendous extent to which fraudulent voting was carried by the Conservatives may be concealed. We are receiving letters from responsible gentlemen to the effect, that this charge of military interference is, for the most part, a bugbear and a falsehood, and that expatriated rebels voted freely and without challenge. Such was the case in this county—the Conservatives carried their point by bribed and rebel votes and never a bayonet appeared at the polls. And elsewhere the oath was taken, and rebels of the sneaking home order openly voted, or else, in spite of the Expatriation Act without the oath, they did it. This can be corroborated and by Conservative testimony.

Gov. Bramlette's Explanation.

We publish to-day, from the Louisville Journal, Gov. Bramlette's Explanation in reference to the Suffrage Oath in the late elections. We call the especial attention of our readers to it. It is a complete vindication of the disreputable and unjust charges that have been made against the Governor by the Conservative press of the State. This vindication has been made before all the facts in the case were published in the Commonwealth and an explanation was offered; but it passed unnoticed by any of those who had made the charges of falsehood and wilful deceit against the Governor. This silence on their part shews the spirit which actuated them—a desire to injure the Governor that the efforts he was making in the cause of the Union might be of no avail.

From the explanation offered by Gov. Bramlette it will be seen how ridiculous is the assertion of contradiction between his several election orders. The literal difference is exceedingly slight, while their spirit is precisely the same. Those who publish them as contradictions only succeed in making evident their lack of honesty or intellect.

We hope that after the true statement of the facts in the case, made by the Governor himself, the misrepresentations of his proclamation and Oath will cease. Any one may for himself ascertain the truth of the Governor's explanation—the testimony is on file and may be seen—so that if the charge of falsehood and of forgery is persisted in, without this examination, it becomes a wilful and malignant slander.

## FOR APPELLATE JUDGE.

Sampson. Kavanaugh. Riley.

Jefferson.....	2,133	1,302	1,127
Bullitt.....	51	358	79
Nelson.....	54	559	112
Spencer.....	34	169	150
Hardin.....	229	625	97
Meade.....	53	339	53
L'vus.....	58	235	196
Hart.....	303	353	49
Barren.....	424	386	1
Brown.....	265	54	30
Campbell.....	339	25	25
Clinton.....	156	2	6
Wayne.....	461	49	2
Russell.....	116	80	28
.....	96	59	260
Lincoln.....	357	58	223
Washington.....	36	410	376
Marion.....	161	559	373
Taylor.....	22	236	166
Green.....	147	197	41
Adair.....	320	134	55
Metcalfe.....	434	62	27
Total.....	6,327	6,268	3,467

From the foregoing official returns it will be seen that Judge Sampson has been elected a judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, by a majority of 59 votes over Judge Kavanaugh. We confess, frankly, that we are rejoiced at this result. Whilst we have differed from Judge Sampson upon the propriety of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, yet we have known him to be one of the purest and best men in our State. Judge Sampson has ever been in favor of furnishing the Government with all the men and all the money necessary to put down the rebellion. Both as a private citizen and as a State Senator his votes will bear us out in this declaration.

How is it with his principal competitor, Judge Kavanaugh? It is said, by those who know him best, that all his sympathies have been with the rebel cause; he desired that Kentucky should unite her destiny with the Southern Confederacy; in fact, that he was a rebel at heart, and would have been one in action but for a strong desire to save himself from the consequences of overt treason. Would he not have been, at the best, a dangerous man to have occupied a seat upon the bench of the highest Judicial Tribunal in our State, to decide upon the constitutional rights of loyal men and rebels?

The contest between Judge Sampson and Judge Kavanaugh may be taken as a test to the prevailing disloyalty of the Conservative party. Here were two men running for office on the Conservative ticket—one an avowed rebel sympathizer, the other an Union Conservative man. Yet the latter gained the race by only fifty-nine votes, and his election is due to the support the Union men of his district gave him. It required the combined vote of Union men

and loyal Conservatives to defeat his competitor. In a word—the contest between the two candidates for the Appellate bench was between the loyal and disloyal elements of the Conservative party, and, taking the party vote alone, the disloyal element prevailed.

This proves what we have repeatedly urged, that the Conservative party is essentially disloyal, and that the Union men who have connected themselves with that party are merely countenanced and used for their votes.

The statistics of this election should cause every Conservative Union man to look well at the position he occupies. Such tests as the above—for that is not the only one—show that he is standing with traitors, who have desired the secession of Kentucky and the destruction of the Union, and who would still effect that end if possible. This stigma will be attached to every Union Conservative, and there is no casting it off, except by coming out of the party. They had better give up the companionship of such men in time. Pitch will suffice; the contact with treason and disloyalty is dangerous in the extreme, and it cannot but bring dishonor upon all concerned. We do hope that, from the lesson taught by the contest for the vacant seat on the Appellate bench, Union Conservatives will learn wisdom, and that in the future they will be found unreservedly and openly on the side of the Union.

## Vote for Treasurer.

In 100 counties the official vote for Treasurer, foots up as follows:

J. H. Garrard, opposition..... 41,335

Wm. L. Neale, union..... 39,647

Garrard's majority..... 1,688

The following counties are yet to hear from:

First Congressional District, Ballard: In 8th District—Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Wayne. In 9th District, Greenup, Johnson

Floyd, and Magoffin. In all, ten counties.

We have heard, officially, from Greenup, in the 8th Congressional District, which give Neale 1,505 majority.

We have also heard, officially, from Greenup, in the 1st Congressional District, and Garrard's majority is said to be about 200 votes.

## OFFICIAL VOTE.

BARREN COUNTY.

J. H. Lowry, congress, union..... 537

H. Grider, congress, opposition..... 792

B. F. Trabue, representative, opposition..... 769

H. W. Royalty, representative, opposition..... 533

L. K. Stiffney, representative, opposition..... 29

Neale, treasurer, union..... 509

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 681

W. M. Sampson, ap. judge, opposition..... 424

G. W. Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition..... 356

W. E. Riley, ap. judge, opposition..... 1

FULTON COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union..... 24

L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition..... 345

No return for representative.

Neale, treasurer, union..... 7

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 270

GRANES COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union..... 510

L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition..... 950

E. W. Smith, representative, union..... 484

Wm. Beale, representative, opposition..... 996

Neale, treasurer, union..... 449

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 336

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

S. McKee, congress, union..... 497

J. S. Hurt, congress, opposition..... 512

Neale, treasurer, union..... 449

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 336

MARION COUNTY.

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 65

MARSHALL COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union..... 198

L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition..... 577

Jas. Brier, representative, elected.....

Neale, treasurer, union..... 147

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 336

ROWAN COUNTY.

Sam'l. McFee, congress, union..... 203

J. S. Hurt, congress, opposition..... 46

No return for representative.

Neale, treasurer, union..... 151

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 22

WHITFIELD COUNTY.

W. H. Randal, congress, union..... 1007

T. T. Garrard, congress, opposition..... 82

Jackson,代表, opposition..... 579

Jesse Meadows, representative, union..... 459

Neale, treasurer, union..... 682

Garrard, treasurer, opposition..... 32

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Yerom..... 5,788

Ritter..... 6,965

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Loyd..... 289

Hopkins..... 452

Muhlenburg..... 648

Henderson..... 180

Davies..... 381

McLean..... 318</

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts Holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for General wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will, in all cases, want their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms easy.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Voughington, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Febt twft. S. BLACK.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.  
W. Forsyth & Co.

29 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35.00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

6,400 Gold Band Bracelets \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$1.00 to \$6.00 each.

10,000 Ladies' Jewelry.....\$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holder.....\$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bow Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$10 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and sent by mail; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the name added in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

Of Kentucky.

CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000

JOHN P. JACKSON, President.

C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.

J. D. POLLARD, Agent.

Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.

July 25-1m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

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